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localities. A specimen of Townsend's Solitaire has been taken as far east as Illinois, December 16, 1875 (Bull. N. O. C., I, 1876, p. 40), the late date suggesting, as does Mr. Weber's bird, some connection between autumn storms and the wafting eastward of purely accidental western visitors like the one now first recorded for New York.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City*.

Two Birds New to the Avifauna of Kansas.—1. GROOVE-BILLED ANI (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*). A single specimen of this species was captured by a farmer near Emporia, in Lyon County, about November 1, 1904. It is in the collection of the Kansas State Normal School and was reported to me by Prof. L. C. Wooster of that institution. This is, I think, the first instance known of the occurrence of this bird north of the Lower Rio Grande in Texas.

2. RED PHALAROPE (*Crymophilus fulicarius*). A single specimen of this species was shot by Edward E. Brown, assistant secretary of the University of Kansas, on November 5, 1905, at Thacher's Lake, about four miles from Lawrence, in Douglas County. A small flock arose from water about one foot in depth among the weeds, emitting a shrill piping cry. Dr. Coues in his 'Birds of the Northwest,' says: "I introduced this species, although it has not yet been found in the Missouri region, as one which unquestionably occurs at times, and in order to complete an account of the family. It is more particularly a maritime bird. . . . It is mentioned by Mr. Wheaton among the birds of Ohio, and by Mr. Ridgway among those of Illinois."

These two additions raise the number of species and varieties of Kansas birds whose actual capture has been verified by me to 349.—FRANCIS H. SNOW, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.*

Some More Michigan Records.—PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (*Protonotaria citrea*). A floating newspaper paragraph called my attention to an alleged case of this bird's breeding in a letter box in the city of Battle Creek this summer. On writing for further particulars, I find the report well confirmed. I received an excellent description of the bird from Mrs. Inez Adams, who had many opportunities for observing the bird through the summer, and who forwarded the nest itself to me later. It agrees perfectly with all descriptions of the nest of this species and is, of course, radically different from the structure built by the Yellow Warbler, which is the only bird that could possibly be mistaken for *P. citrea*. The letter box in question was fastened to a veranda post of the residence of Mrs. C. A. La Pierre, No. 35 Coldwater St., and it was by her kindness that I was furnished with the following particulars, and I can do no better than to quote her words.

"About the 16th of May one of the birds came in at the back door and flew through to the parlor, fluttering there against one of the large win-